them grow emersed in mud on the shore a little below high water mark. These latter plants, however, are very small, with short, contracted scapes, bearing usually only a few flowers.

My observations during the last few years lead me to conclude that *Subularia* reaches its best development in more than one foot of water at the summer level of the pond, unless in some way anchored in mats of other aquatic plants, to secure protection from uprooting in rough water. — E. L. RAND.

THE STAMINATE PLANT OF ANTENNARIA PARLINII — It may be of interest to some of the many readers of RHODORA to know that the staminate form of *Antennaria Parlinii*, Fernald, has been found. On May 28, along the banks of the Newichawannick river, North Berwick, Maine, in a large bed of *A. Parlinii*, *A. Parlinii, var. arnoglossa* and *A. plantaginea, var. petiolata*, I found just four staminate plants, whose large basal leaves and shoots, brittle, succulent stems, and glandular pubescence, proclaimed them to be the long sought male form of *A. Parlinii*. The few heads, on short pedicels, were in a small corymb 1.5 cm. broad. The bracts, in a single series or obscurely 2-seriate, were oblong, green and herbaceous, with white, or pink and white, erose tips.

The extreme scarcity of the staminate plant seems to leave the question of the general fertilization of the species still unsolved. — JOHN C. PARLIN, North Berwick, Maine.

MORCHELLA BISPORA. — In his synopsis of the Vermont Helvelleae in the April RHODORA, Dr. E. A. Burt calls attention to the possibility of extending the range of *Morchella hybrida* Pers. (= *M. semilibera* DC.), known in New England only from Massachusetts. A further suggestion of the same kind may well be made in regard to the much rarer *Morchella bispora* Sor. Both these fungi belong in the division of the genus characterized by having a free limb to the cap (genus *Mitrophora* Lév.), and are thus easily recognized in the field. Without microscopic examination, however, *M. bispora* might readily be overlooked, and the collection, in consequence, credited to the former species; for, although *M. bispora*, as can be well seen in a vertical section, has a cap free very nearly to the top of the stem, in contrast